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The maps are crude, behind the times. One would say they had not Sir John Murray's supervision. That of ocean depths is inexpressive and inaccurate. The temperature and density charts are highly and unnecessarily generalized, which is a pity in a book of such rare value. Its small scale is no reason for putting the equatorial Romanche Deep a degree too far west, nor the Porto Rico Deep 200 miles too far north. The West African Basin is not brought out even so far as an accurate drawing of the 2000 fathom line would allow, with a better expression of the Walfish Ridge of Supan, which is here hardly hinted at. The text, too, has no word of the contrast of bottom temperature in the East and West Atlantic Basins that result from this ridge.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Der Ozean. Eine Einführung in die allgemeine Meereskunde. Von O. Krümmel. 2nd ed. viii and 285 pp. Maps, ills., index. G. Freytag, Leipzig, 1902. 7½ x 5½.

"Der Ozean" is the great oceanographer's contribution to the series of concise compendiums entitled "Das Wissen der Gegenwart." It is compact in plan and includes as its major topics the distribution and articulation of the oceans, the nature of the sea-floor, the composition and temperatures of the sea-water, and the forms of water in motion. In the earlier chapters much space is devoted to the methods employed by the oceanographer in his research. The final chapter is a masterly treatment of waves, tides, and currents. The little volume is packed full of examples drawn from a great range of sources. Krümmel seems to be able to quote any reference from the Odyssey down to date. It is to be regretted that the publishers have economized on the cuts, which are decidedly ill assorted. CARL O. SAUER.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

The Atmosphere. By A. J. Berry. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. 146 pp. Ills., index. University Press, Cambridge; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1913. 40 cents. 6½ x 5.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. "The Gases of the Atmosphere" would seem to be better. Beginning with a brief history of the first experiments, the author traces the rise and fall of the principal theories concerning the atmosphere. This is followed by a short discussion of the principal constituents on the basis of our modern knowledge. The last half of the book is devoted to the following topics:

The escape of gases from planetary atmospheres according to the kinetic theory: liquid air; the inert gases in the atmosphere; the radioactivity of the atmosphere; the probable composition of the atmosphere in early geological time.

At times explanations are very simple and lucid and at times they lose themselves in chemical formulæ or mathematical physics. In general the treatise is interesting. Perhaps its chief value lies in the descriptions of the principal experiments that have been employed for years past to determine the nature of the atmosphere and its composition. EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

The Place of Climatology in Medicine. Being the Samuel Hyde Memorial Lectures read before the Section of Balneology and Climatology of the Royal Society of Medicine, May 20 and 21, 1913. By William Gordon. 62 pp. H. K. Lewis, London, 1913. 9 x 5½.

The Influence of Strong, Prevalent, Rain-Bearing Winds on the Prevalence of Phthisis. By William Gordon. 108 pp. Maps, index. H. K. Lewis, London, 1910. 9 x 6.

Dr. Gordon makes a strong plea for the recognition of climatology in the medical curriculum in his "Samuel Hyde Memorial Lectures," which were delivered before the Section of Balneology and Climatology of the Royal Society of Medicine in May, 1913. He points out the seriousness of the present neglect